Fiscal Estimate - 2013 Session

☑ Original	Update	ed 🔲 C	Corrected	Supplemental
LRB Number 13-	-3192/1	Introdu	ıction Number	SB-414
Description Objecting to property tax	assessments			
Fiscal Effect				
State: No State Fiscal Eff Indeterminate Increase Existir Appropriations Decrease Exist Appropriations Create New Ap	ng	Increase Existing Revenues Decrease Existing Revenues	to absorb	Costs - May be possible within agency's budget es No
Local: No Local Governm Indeterminate 1. Increase Cos Permissive 2. Decrease Co	sts 3. \[\begin{align*} &Mandatory \[\begin{align*} &Sts 4. \[\exists \]	Increase Revenue Permissive Manda Decrease Revenue Permissive Manda	atory Towns	nt Units Affected ☑Village ☑Cities es ☑Others □ ◯WTCS
Fund Sources Affected GPR FED	PRO PRS	SEG SEG		Appropriations
Agency/Prepared By		Authorized Sig	gnature	Date
DOR/ Yuko Iwata (608) 2	Robert Schmid	ert Schmidt (608) 267-9892		

Fiscal Estimate Narratives DOR 12/20/2013

LRB Number 13-3192/1	Introduction Number	SB-414	Estimate Type	Original			
Description							
Objecting to property tax assessments							

Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Under current law, when an assessor determines that a property's assessment is different from the prior year's, the assessor must provide written notice of the changed assessment to the property owner at least 15 days before the meeting of the Board of Review (BOR). In addition, a property owner or his/her representative must appear in person at the BOR hearing to testify regarding the property owner's objection to a property tax assessment. Current law also requires the BOR to presume that the assessor's assessment is correct and the presumption can only be rebutted by a property owner with a sufficient showing that the assessment is incorrect. Under current law, a property owner may file a claim for an excessive assessment with the taxation district where the property is located, and if the district disallows the claim, the property owner may take an action in circuit court to recover the amount of the claim.

Under this bill, a notice of changed assessment must be sent at least 60 days before the BOR meeting, and the bill permits a property owner to submit written statements instead of appearing at the BOR hearing. The bill stipulates the property owner may rebut the presumption that the assessment is correct by showing by the preponderance of the evidence, instead of by a sufficient showing, that the assessment is incorrect. Under the bill, a property owner may commence an action with the Tax Appeals Commission (TAC), rather than in the circuit court, if the assessment exceeds \$1,000,000.

The bill may lead to an increase in the number of appeals beyond the BOR process. However, it is not feasible to project the increase in the number of appeals due to the changes in the bill. In addition, it is not possible to estimate the financial impact of changing the legal criteria from a "sufficient showing" to the "preponderance of the evidence" to prove that the new assessment is incorrect. Allowing property owners to submit written statements to a BOR may increase workload and administrative costs for local governments.

Currently, assessment rolls are completed and submitted to the municipal clerk no later than the 1st of May, and the BOR meetings are held during the 30-day period, beginning the second Monday of May. Changing the notice timeline from 15 days prior to the BOR meeting to 60 days prior to the BOR meeting would delay the BOR meeting, assuming that assessors do not move up the assessment schedule, and force assessors to submit to the DOR "estimated" rather than "final" Municipal Assessment Report and Tax Incremental District Report for all municipalities. This may result in equalized value corrections for every municipality and increase the workload for the DOR. In this case, the DOR estimates additional 0.75 FTE (\$71,000 for salary and fringe) per district office, or 3.75 FTEs (\$355,000 for salary and fringe) for all 5 DOR district offices, would be required to meet the increased workload.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications

Fiscal Estimate Worksheet - 2013 Session

Detailed Estimate of Annual Fiscal Effect

☑ Original ☐ Updated		Corrected	Supplemental		
LRB Number 13-3192/1		Introduction Number SB-414			
Description Objecting to property tax assessments					
I. One-time Costs or Revenue Impacts for annualized fiscal effect):	or State	and/or Local Governmen	t (do not include in		
II. Annualized Costs:		Annualized Fiscal Impact on funds from:			
		Increased Costs	Decreased Costs		
A. State Costs by Category					
State Operations - Salaries and Fringes		\$355,000	\$		
(FTE Position Changes)		(3.8 FTE)			
State Operations - Other Costs					
Local Assistance					
Aids to Individuals or Organizations					
TOTAL State Costs by Category		\$355,000	\$		
B. State Costs by Source of Funds					
GPR		355,000			
FED					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
III. State Revenues - Complete this only revenues (e.g., tax increase, decrease i	when n licen:	proposal will increase or o se fee, ets.)	decrease state		
		Increased Rev	Decreased Rev		
GPR Taxes		\$	\$		
GPR Earned					
FED					
PRO/PRS					
SEG/SEG-S					
TOTAL State Revenues		\$	\$		
NET ANN	UALIZ	ED FISCAL IMPACT			
		<u>State</u>	Loca		
NET CHANGE IN COSTS		\$355,000	\$		
NET CHANGE IN REVENUE		\$	\$		
Agency/Prepared By	Aut	horized Signature	Date		
DOR/ Yuko Iwata (608) 267-9892		pert Schmidt (608) 267-9892	12/20/201		